

TROOPS OF NATIONS ALL UNDER ARMS.

Conflict at Tien Tsin May be Expected at Any Moment—Temper of the Soldiers is More Disquieting Than Ever.

New York, March 19.—A dispatch to the Herald from Tien Tsin says: The Russian general, Wogack, has declined a compromise suggested by Count von Waldersee.

The tension here is increasing and a conflict may be expected at any moment. The troops of all nations are under arms.

The situation at the railway station remains the same, although the temper of the hostile troops is, if possible, more disquieting than before.

French troops are taking part in the trouble despite the efforts of their officers to maintain a neutral attitude. Many groups of French men through the British settlement yesterday afternoon, shouting, "Down with the English," and a number of fights took place, several ending in bloodshed, as the French always carry side arms.

Finally three French soldiers at Capt. Bogler of the British staff and pulled him out of his rickshaw and the captain defended himself with his fists and was knocked down by his assailants when a number of his men came to his rescue.

He Campbell then turned out all his men, drove the French out and set to work to remove the French soldiers to admit no French soldiers into the concession.

RUSSIA'S CONTROL OF MANCHURIA.

New York, March 19.—A special to the Times from Washington says: A Russian report that Russia has consented to modify the stringency of the Manchurian railway, which seems to give much satisfaction in London, is regarded in diplomatic circles here as of great importance, even if true.

An experienced diplomat said today: "An experienced diplomat would not be so sure as to actually abandon the convention and tear it up without in the least affecting her position except for the better. If Russia should do so far as to abandon the convention, she would have everything of importance which she can gain by it and would be in a better position before the world. She is actually in Manchuria and exercising control of it which she can strengthen or relax as she sees fit."

A convention with China does not give Russia's position the additional strength which seems to be attributed to it. On the contrary, Russia can be charged with having forced China to make a convention which other powers might not feel bound to respect. If she abandons the convention, this charge can not be made against her and she would therefore be in a stronger position morally. At the same time, she would not lose a particle of her actual control of Manchuria."

THE TIEN TSIN SINKING.

New York, March 19.—The railway sinking at Tien Tsin said by the Russians, says a London dispatch to the Tribune, is now admitted to be a Chinese undertaking for which a British corporation is finding the money required for construction and extension. While an important railway leading to undeveloped coal fields, it is not a strategic railway like the Russian Manchuria line. If British engineers have planned a siding along the river front within the limits of the Russian concession.

CARNEGIE'S GIFT.

Company Will Take Action on His \$5,000,000 Donation.

Pittsburgh, Pa., March 19.—President C. M. Schwab, of the Carnegie company, was summoned to New York on business connected with the steel corporation and left last night. He expects to return and attend the meeting of the board of directors of the Carnegie company in this city tomorrow.

At this meeting, it is said, action will be taken on the gift of Mr. Carnegie of \$5,000,000, the income of which is to be applied to the relief of men injured in the works of the company.

PRO-BOER SYMPATHIES.

Ex-Gov. Hill Says the Late Ex-President Said He Was Pro-Boer.

New York, March 19.—Ex-Gov. David R. Hill was the principal speaker at the banquet of the St. Patrick's society in New York tonight. He discussed at length the South African policy of the national administration.

"I do not violate any confidence when I state that at an interview which I had with President Harrison—one of our recent leaders and statesmen whose recent death the whole country is now lamenting—in discussing some controversial question not now necessary to be mentioned, and a reference having been made to the South African struggle, he suddenly turned to me, and with much feeling and impressiveness said: 'You know, I am an American and my sympathies are with the cause of the Boers. I cannot help it.'"

"It was an impressive expression of patriotic sentiment, creditable alike to his head and his heart, which I shall always remember."

DIOCEAN CAPTURED.

Is Noted Tagal Leader in the Island of Panay.

Manila, March 19.—Capt. Shanks of the Eighteenth United States Infantry has captured Diocean, the noted Tagal leader in Capis province, island of Panay. Two rebels were killed and three, including Diocean, were wounded.

PROTEST TO VENEZUELA.

That Country Must Not Further Interfere With Consular Agent Biaz.

Washington, March 19.—The state department, through Minister Loomis, has today made a most vigorous protest to the Venezuelan government against further interference with Mr. Biaz, the United States consular agent at Barcelona, Venezuela. It knows nothing of the last reported infringement of his liberty, but it is presumed that the affair is connected directly with the troubles which led to the firm protest.

Minister M. Biaz is not a citizen of the United States, a fact that may add to the difficulty which our government will experience in protecting him, as it is determined to do. He was born in St. Thomas, and is a native Danish citizen so far as is known here, but Venezuelan government, recognizing him as a United States consular agent, the state department has decided that

tion, they will either find another spot for a second track or ask the British government to negotiate for the purchase of the property required.

DETAILS OF RUSSIA'S CONTROL.

Victoria, B. C., March 18.—The steamship Kinshu Maru, which arrived today from the Orient, brings mail advices giving details of provisions of Russian control of Manchuria. This Russo-Chinese secret agreement, it is said, provides for the nominal restoration of Manchuria to China when peace is declared, but Russia intends to station troops there to protect her railway. Should a disturbance arise in China these troops are to be dispatched to assist the Chinese government.

In event of China wishing to station her own troops in Manchuria, she must first refer the matter to Russia. Importation of arms and ammunition into Manchuria by China is prohibited. Local officials are to be appointed by Russia and no other foreigners than Russians are to be appointed to the positions. The Chinese forces, army and navy, in northern China are to be drilled by no other foreigners than Russians.

A system of self-government shall be proclaimed at Kinchow. No concessions for mines and railways shall be granted to other nations than Russia, who alone shall collect taxes north of Kalo Chou.

The expenses in the recent campaign incurred on railway and elsewhere must be borne by the Chinese. China shall also concede other privileges to Russia as compared with other powers, and shall permit Russia to construct a branch railway to the great wall.

THE REAL MANCHURIAN CONTROVERSY.

Berlin, March 18.—Regarding the Manchurian controversy a high official points out that the powers had neglected to emphasize the fact that the matter involved is not the status quo which had been established, but herself in Manchuria by force of arms, but a separate agreement outside of this.

"If Russia makes such a separate agreement," says the official in question, "some other power can do the same thing, which would mean 'Good Night' to the entente cordiale of the powers. No power wishes to dispute Russia's right to her conquest in Manchuria, and we understand that the United States government makes no objection at this point."

VON WALTERSEE INTERFERES.

London, March 18.—The Times this morning makes the following announcement: "We learn that Count von Waldersee has interfered in trouble in the matter of the allied forces in China to put an end to the mutually hostile attitude of the British and Russian troops at Tien Tsin."

There is no confirmation of this statement in other quarters, but it has an air of extreme probability and will be received by England with feelings of relief.

The Daily Mail, in an editorial, which frankly faces a disagreeable situation, says: "We must admit that this is no juncture to risk fresh quarrels. Our armaments are inefficient and our fleet in the far east is so weak that its position would be perilous. It is a painful process for the nation to have its face slapped, but until the country compels the government to put our house in order, it is a humiliation to which we must accustom ourselves."

he is entitled to the protection of the United States government.

It appears that he is engaged in business, and because he is in trouble with Venezuelan military by resisting an attempt to collect a forced loan from him. More than a month ago the state department forwarded its instructions to Minister Loomis to represent to the Venezuelan government that these annoying interferences with our official must cease, but so far no results have appeared.

PENSION FOR LILLOKALANI.

Hawaiian Legislature Proposes to Give Her \$12,000 a Year for Life.

Honolulu, March 12, via San Francisco, March 18.—The principal measure introduced in the legislature since last Saturday was a bill presented today to the house providing for an annual pension for ex-Queen Liliuokalani. This measure provides for a pension of \$12,000 per annum during the queen's lifetime. It is believed that some sort of

action which depend on a healthy nervous system. Let a railroad man be "rattled," and every life depending on him is in danger. A great many railroad men have found in Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery a valuable tonic for the overstrained nervous system. It builds up the body, purifies the blood, nourishes the nerves, and induces a healthy appetite and refreshing sleep.

"I suffered for six weeks with constipation and indigestion, during which time I employed several physicians, but they could not reach my stomach. Had vertigo and would fall helplessly to the floor. Two years ago I commenced taking Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and the 'Pellets' and improved from the start. After taking twelve bottles of the Discovery, I was able to do light work, and have been improving ever since."

Send 21 one-cent stamps to pay expense of mailing and get Dr. Pierce's Medical Adviser in paper form, free. Address Dr. R. W. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

RAILROAD MEN

In all departments of active service stand in need of the readiness of mind and promptness of

action which depend on a healthy nervous system. Let a railroad man be "rattled," and every life depending on him is in danger. A great many railroad men have found in Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery a valuable tonic for the overstrained nervous system. It builds up the body, purifies the blood, nourishes the nerves, and induces a healthy appetite and refreshing sleep.

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NEVER IMITATED IN QUALITY.

An Excellent Combination.

The pleasant method and beneficial effects of the well known remedy, SYRUP OF FIGS, manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO., illustrate the value of obtaining the liquid laxative principles of plants known to be medicinally laxative and presenting them in the form most refreshing to the taste and acceptable to the system. It is the one perfect strengthening laxative, cleansing the system effectually, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers gently yet promptly and enabling one to overcome habitual constipation permanently. Its perfect freedom from every objectionable quality and substance, and its acting on the kidneys, liver and bowels, without weakening or irritating them, make it the ideal laxative.

In the process of manufacturing figs are used, as they are pleasant to the taste, but the medicinal qualities of the remedy are obtained from senna and other aromatic plants, by a method known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only. In order to get its beneficial effects and to avoid imitations, please remember the full name of the company printed on the front of every package.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.

Beware of cheap imitations—Price 50c. per bottle.

pension will be granted to Liliuokalani, as every political party was pledged to such a measure. The bill introduced today at the rate of 5 per cent payable under the Home Rule party.

In the senate Senator Brown introduced a bill last Saturday providing for the issuing of \$5,000,000 in bonds by the territory. These bonds are to bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent payable semi-annually, redeemable in five years and payable within fifteen. The money is to be used for public improvements. The bill was referred to the proper committee.

DEBTS OF ARISTOCRACY.

Decorators Sues Dowager Countess of Dudley for Eleven Thousand Pounds.

London, March 18.—The difficulty of obtaining payment of bills by some of the members of the British aristocracy is illustrated by a case heard today, when a decorator sued Georgiana, dowager countess of Dudley, for £11,000 sterling, for work done on the countess' residences. Her ladyship pleaded that the charges were unreasonable.

Counsel for the plaintiff, presenting the case, said that after many efforts the plaintiff received a check for £1,500 on account. "That check," counsel added, "was post-dated and twice dishonored before we got the money."

The plaintiff explained that one had to give long, very long credit in the west end of London. The case was adjourned.

MOROCCO MUST PAY.

State Department Preparing to Take Active Measures.

Washington, March 18.—The state department is giving renewed attention to the settlement of the claims against the government of Morocco. The claim of Marcus Ezagui, who was murdered at Fez in June last, has been adjusted by the payment of \$5,000. "We are now," writes Mr. G. Foppwell of Bureau Affairs, "in a humiliating position, which have not been satisfactory adjusted. Recently the state department gave these consideration, all efforts on the part of Mr. Gummere, the consul general at Tangier, to adjust them having proved ineffective."

Under these circumstances a special mission, following in this respect the practice of other events, seemed near. Instructions to this end today were sent to Mr. Gummere, as well as a further instruction to demand an apology for an apparent discourtesy on the part of the grand vizier and the minister of foreign affairs, in attempting to defeat the purpose of the state department to dispatch a special mission to Morocco City.

The mission, however, is rapidly nearing Gibraltar with every prospect of reaching Tangier by the end of this week. She will take Mr. Gummere, aboard and convey him to Mazagan, where the consul general is disembarcated and go to the Moorish capital. The New York will remain at Mazagan under his orders until some sort of settlement is reached, and Mr. Gummere was today notified to this effect.

KILLED BY DESPERADOES.

Manager of Store Saw Two Men Robbing and Was Killed by Them.

Red Rock, Okla., March 18.—Albert Bateman was shot and killed at 8:30 o'clock tonight by two desperadoes in the store of Swartz & Co. The desperadoes were robbing the store when Mr. Bateman, who is the manager of the Foster Lumber company's yard at this point, happened to step in, and taking in the situation, opened fire on them, wounding one in the arm. Both the robbers opened fire and he was pierced by two bullets. The robbers secured \$350 and made their escape. Officers from Ponca and Perry have started in pursuit.

Michael Davitt to Talk.

Chicago, March 19.—Michael Davitt has accepted an invitation to address the United Irish societies at their Labor Day demonstration in this city on August 15. A letter of acceptance was received by Col. John F. Finerty. It is intended to have a delegation accompany Mr. Davitt from Ireland.

Chinese Refused a Landing.

San Diego, Cal., March 19.—Fifty Chinese passengers of the steamer Belgian King, which has arrived here from Hongkong have been refused a landing by Collector of Port Bowers pending an investigation by the officers in charge of immigration. They are alleged to be students and merchants, but their credentials are questioned.

Important Copyright Decision.

Boston, March 18.—An important decision relating to copyright was given by Judge Colt of the United States circuit court today, sustaining demurrers filed by the respondents in a case in which a publishing house sought to obtain damages from two of the largest business concerns of this city for alleged infringement in handling "The Professor at the Breakfast Table," by Oliver Wendell Holmes, and "The Minister's Wooing," by Harriet Beecher Stowe. The court holds that the name of the person taking out a copyright must be inserted in the notice of every edition published and that the failure to do this vitiates the copyright. A literal compliance with the statute may not be required, but the notice must contain the name, claim of exclusive right and the date when obtained.

DEMONSTRATION IN ST. PETERSBURG

Students Organize to Honor the Death of Vetrova.

COSSACKS CHARGE THEM.

Came at a Gallop—Dismounted and a Fierce Hand-to-Hand Fight Ensued—More Disorders Expected.

St. Petersburg, March 18.—The students organized today what was intended to be an imposing demonstration in front of the cathedral of Our Lady of Kazan, the occasion being the anniversary of the death of Vetrova, the girl who committed suicide some years ago in a dungeon of the political prison in the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul in order to escape persecution.

Immense crowds assembled on the Nevskoi Prospekt, the principal street of the city, and the adjacent thoroughfares. The military in even greater numbers occupied the district, closed the entrances of all houses and shops, patrolled the streets and time after time cleared the pavements, making way for the higher grade girls' school. Several of these young women resisted arrest.

The demonstration was held, but owing to the presence of the troops it was rather a mild affair, although for a time serious consequences seemed likely to follow the brutality of the Cossacks in driving back the people with whips.

A number of students who had recently protested against the execution of Count Tolstol, assembled inside the cathedral, and began smoking, shouting, throwing things at the holy images and whistling while the sacred images were being prepared for the sacrament. Thereupon the congregation began to thrust the demonstrators outside, and a general fight ensued.

One of the cathedral banners was seized by the students, who used it in the fighting outside the cathedral, where proclamations were thrown among the crowd containing such phrases as "Long Live Liberty and Free Government," and "Down With the Czar." "Down With the Rotten Officials." Finally the students obtained a red flag and an attempt by the police to seize it was the signal for a general fight.

The fighting was fierce between the demonstrators and the Cossacks. The latter charged the mob at a gallop, and the people replied with volleys of stones. A Cossack officer, who was struck on the head by an iron bolt, was unhorsed. The Cossacks, on seeing their leader fall, dismounted and engaged in a hand-to-hand fight using their whips on the people, many of whom were injured seriously.

The fight lasted an hour, and the demonstrators continued until evening. From 700 to 800 students were driven by the police, and Cossacks into the surrounding yards, where they were detained for examination by the minister of justice.

Faces were cut open by the whips of the Cossacks. Old women were crushed almost to death. A child was killed and it is rumored that there were other fatalities, though it is impossible to confirm the rumors. Further disorders are expected tomorrow.

Against Countervailing Duties.

New York, March 19.—Ernest A. Bigelow has filed an appeal with the board of United States general appraisers against the levying of a countervailing duty on sugars, imported from Russia. The firm filing the appeal, on protest, is one of the importers of the sugar arriving on the ship Darlington about three weeks ago. In accordance with the expressed wish of the secretary of the treasury, the board will hear the different arguments and render a decision at the earliest possible moment.

THE STANDARDIZING BUREAU.

Prof. Stratton of Chicago University Placed at Head of It.

Chicago, March 19.—Prof. S. W. Stratton, of the physics department of the University of Chicago, returned to this city Monday and announced that in view of the fact that he had been appointed director of the new standardizing bureau at Washington he would resign his professorship. His resignation will take effect either in April or July. He will go to Europe where he

The Oldest and Best.

S. S. S. is a combination of roots and herbs of great curative powers, and when taken into the circulation searches out and removes all manner of poisons from the blood, without the least shock or harm to the system. On the contrary, the general health begins to improve from the first dose, for S. S. S. is not only a blood purifier, but an excellent tonic, and strengthens and builds up the constitution while purging the blood of impurities. S. S. S. cures all diseases of a blood poison origin, Cancer, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Chronic Sore, Ulcers, Eczema, Psoriasis, Salt Rheum, Herpes and similar troubles, and is an infallible cure and the only antidote for that horrible disease, Contagious Blood Poison.

A record of nearly fifty years of successful cures is a record to be proud of. S. S. S. is more popular today than ever. It numbers its friends by the thousands. Our medical correspondence is larger than ever in the history of the medicine. Many write to thank us for the great good S. S. S. has done them, while others are seeking advice about their cases. All letters receive prompt and careful attention. Our physicians have made a life-long study of blood and skin diseases, and better understand such cases than the ordinary practitioner who makes a specialty of no one disease.

We are doing great good to suffering humanity through our consulting department, and invite you to write as if you have any blood or skin trouble. We make no charge whatever for this service.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

will study systems of weights and measures in France, Germany, England and Austria.

The new bureau of which he is to be the head will cost \$250,000. According to the present plans of Prof. Stratton, he will have three kinds of work—commercial measures, manufacturing measures and educational measures. Prof. Stratton said that on the last night of Congress a bill was introduced recommending that the metric system be adopted in the United States. He thinks that this discussion will come up at the next Congress, and that it is likely that some important action will be taken about the adoption of the metric system.

For New Presbyterian Churches.

Chicago, March 19.—By a unanimous vote, the presbytery of Chicago at its meeting pledged itself to raise \$100,000 during the next five years to be used in the erection of new churches in Chicago and its suburbs.

This action was taken up on advice offered by a special committee appointed at the last annual meeting of the Chicago presbytery to investigate the subject of city church extension work and formulate plans for pushing the efforts in this line. Dr. Notman presented the report of the special committee, and every recommendation made was enthusiastically adopted.

PHILIPPINE SCHOOLS.

Commission Establishes a Department of Public Instruction.

Washington, March 18.—A number of the acts of the Philippine commission, as promulgated by the authorities in the islands have been received at the war department. One of the most important—that of establishing a department of public instruction in the islands—has been reported by cable from Manila and provides for a department of public instruction, with a central office at Manila under the direction of a general superintendent, to be appointed by the commission at a salary of \$5,000 per annum. Schools are to be established in every pueblo in the archipelago, where practical, and those already established shall be reorganized where necessary. The English language, as soon as practicable, shall be made the basis of all public instruction, and soldiers may be detailed as instructors until replaced by trained teachers.

Authority is given to the general superintendent to obtain from the United States 1,000 trained teachers, at salaries of not less than \$75 nor more than \$100 per month, the exact salary to be fixed according to the efficiency of the teacher.

The act provides that no teacher or other person shall teach or criticize the doctrine of any church, religious sect or denomination, nor shall attempt to influence the pupils for or against any church or religious sect in any public school. Violation of this section is made punishable by

summary dismissal from the public service.

It is provided, however, that it may be lawful for the priest or minister of the pueblo where the school is situated, to teach religion for one-half hour, three times a week, in the school building to pupils whose parents desire it. But if any priest, minister or religious teacher use this opportunity "for the purpose of arousing disloyalty to the United States, or of discouraging the attendance of pupils or interfering with the discipline of schools," the division superintendent may forbid such offending priest from entering the school building thereafter.

The act also provides for normal schools at Manila for the education of natives in the science of teaching.

Among the other acts is one declaring all persons in arms against the authority of the United States in the Philippine islands, and all persons aiding or abetting them on the first day of April, 1901, or thereafter, ineligible to hold office of honor, trust, or profit in the Philippine islands.

Another act provides for the free admission into the islands of all supplies and material for the use of the army or navy of the insular government. Still another act regulates the hours of labor.

Navajo Indians Off Their Reservation.

Washington, March 18.—Commissioner of Indian Affairs Jones has instructed Indian Agent Hazlett of Fort Defiance reservation, Arizona, to take all necessary steps to bring back Navajo Indians, who, as the supervisor of the Grand canyon forest reserve reports, are now trespassing on that reserve. This report, received from Agent Hazlett today, says that Navajo Indians have entered the reserve with their flocks and are hunting and driving all game out of the country. The agent reports that the Indians have raised almost nothing for two years, and hunger and need have induced them to take chances in trespassing on the forest reserve.

Gen. Harrison's Will.

Indianapolis, Ind., March 18.—Before the members of the immediate family of Gen. Harrison leave the city a meeting will be held at which the general's last will and testament will be read before it is probated.

The will of the ex-President now lies in a safety deposit box at the Fletcher National bank, along with other private papers and securities belonging to the estate. W. H. H. Miller, the legal adviser of the family, will probably file the will within the next few days. Gen. Harrison wrote the will in his own handwriting shortly before he left for Paris in the spring of 1899. The signature was witnessed by Howard Gale, Harry Milligan and W. H. H. Miller.

No one knows the provisions of the last instrument. Those who knew the general intimately believe that the will was very carefully drawn and that the estate is equitably apportioned among those who were entitled to be named as beneficiaries. It is also surmised that the bulk of the estate is left in trust for his little daughter, Elizabeth, and for his grandchildren.

Mr. Cleveland's Birthday.

Princeton, N. J., March 18.—Ex-President Cleveland spent this, his 61th birthday, at his home with Mrs. Cleveland and their children. He entertained his callers. Many congratulatory telegrams were received.

Chicago's Fire Chief Ill.

Chicago, March 19.—Dennis J. Swenick, chief of Chicago's fire department, is critically ill at his home. The veteran fire fighter is troubled with a complication of diseases, the principal of which is heart affection. He was taken ill Friday morning, and was forced to take to bed.

Much anxiety is felt by relatives and friends of the chief over his illness.

Alleged Monarchists Discharged.

New York, March 19.—A dispatch to the Herald from Rio Janeiro says: The court of assizes has discharged from custody several persons who were arrested on a charge of being implicated in a monarchist plot.

Political Crisis in Chili.

New York, March 19.—A dispatch to the Herald from Valparaiso says: Chili is facing a new political crisis. The liberal cabinet which succeeded the conservative ministry forced out by congress recently has failed to satisfy the liberal majority in congress.

A resolution was adopted by the chamber of deputies during the cabinet ministers do not represent the political tendencies of the majority of the chamber. The ministry then resigned.

ANNEXATION NOT RECOGNIZED.

State Department Recognizes Transvaal as a Republic Still.

New York, March 19.—The implication, drawn from the review of the world's commerce for 1900 that the United States has officially recognized the annexation of the Transvaal and Orange Free State by describing them as British colonies, is contradicted by

AFTER EFFECTS OF GRIP

Are Often More Serious Than the Grip Itself.

Physicians and grip sufferers alike are agreed that the after effects of the disease are more to be feared than the acute attack; you can never be sure that the disease has left the system completely.

Grippe naturally attacks the weakest organ and leaves it still weaker. Not only pneumonia, consumption, bronchitis and throat trouble follow the grip, but kidney, liver and stomach are troubled just as liable to result, provided any of these organs should happen to be in a weak condition at the time of attack.